

Thrilling Thursday Things in US History

Entrance task: Listen to this song: How does it relate to your homework about the Constitutional Convention? *The Rolling Stones*

Today: The Compromises at the Constitutional Convention

What were the main sources of debate at the convention?
Which states were divided and why?

What were the three major compromises of the convention and how were they reached?

Homework: Ch. 5-3 (no homework for the weekend!)

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The Constitutional Convention: Writing and Ratifying the Constitution 1787-1789

The Constitutional Convention: May 1787 (Philadelphia)

- Called in response to disputes amongst states and violent outbreaks (Shays' Rebellion)
- Met for the purpose of amending the Articles of Confederation
- Fifty-Five delegates from every state except Rhode Island

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Who was there?

CW p. 8

Delegates were:

Well-bred

Well-read

Well-fed

Well-wed

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* Average age: 42

- Alexander Hamilton, Edmund Randolph, Gouverneur Morris and James Madison were all in their 30s

* Education:

- Over half of the delegates graduated from college
 - 9 from Princeton
 - 6 from Harvard
 - 6 from British universities
 - 5 from Yale

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Past political experience

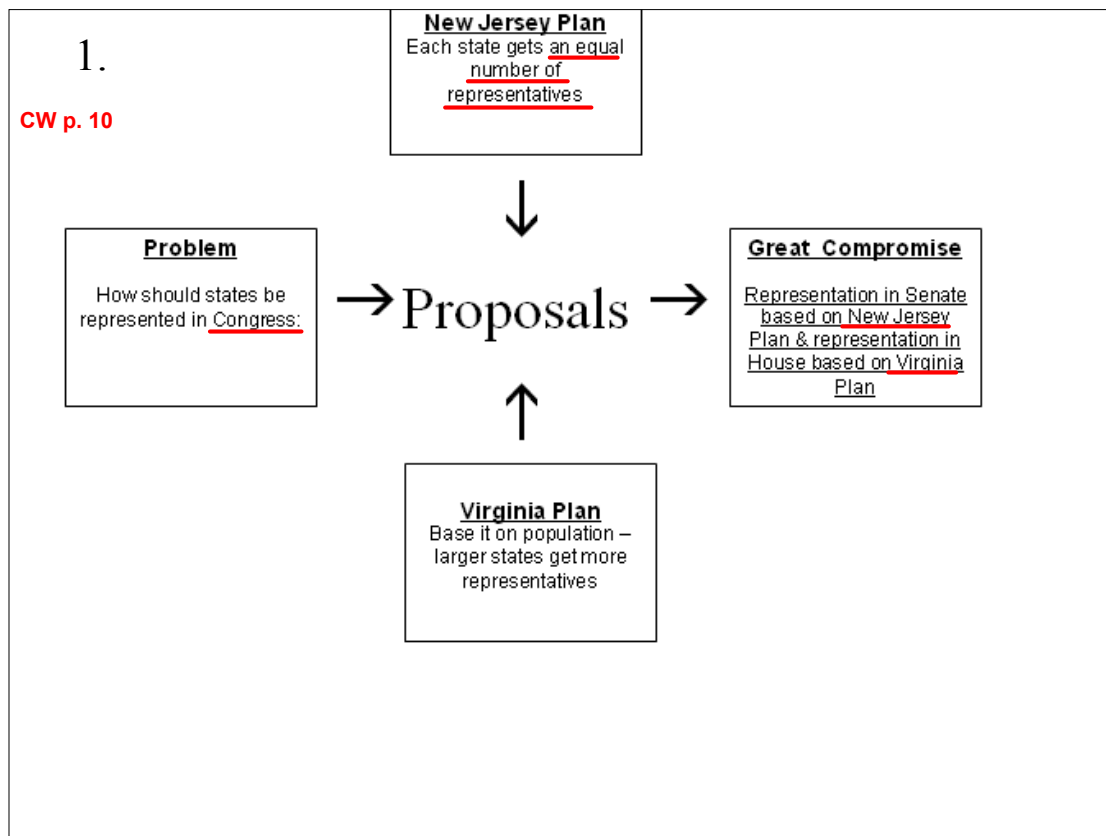
- > 8 signed the Declaration of Independence
- > 25 served in the Continental Congress
- > 15 helped draft the State Constitutions in 1776-1780
- > 40 served in the Confederation Congress in 1783-1787

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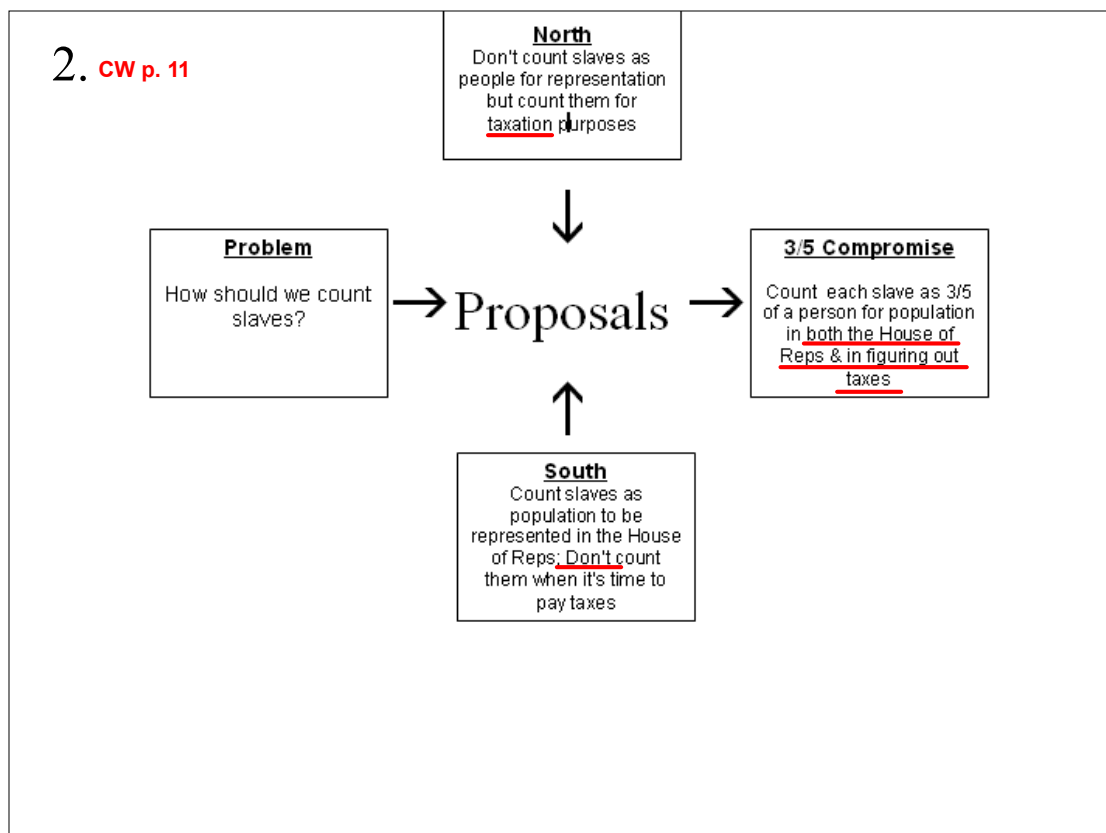
The Constitutional Convention: The Debate

1. How should the states be represented in Congress?
2. How should we count slaves?
3. What should be done about runaway slaves?
4. Who should lead the nation?

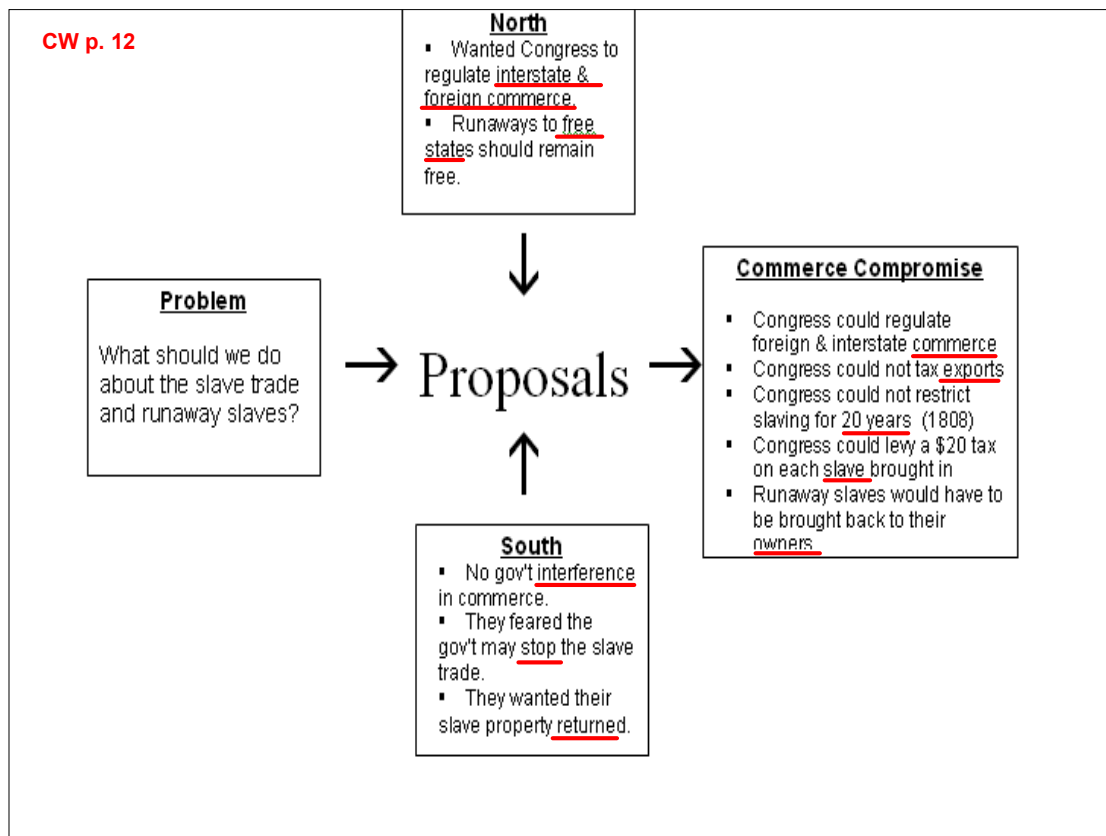
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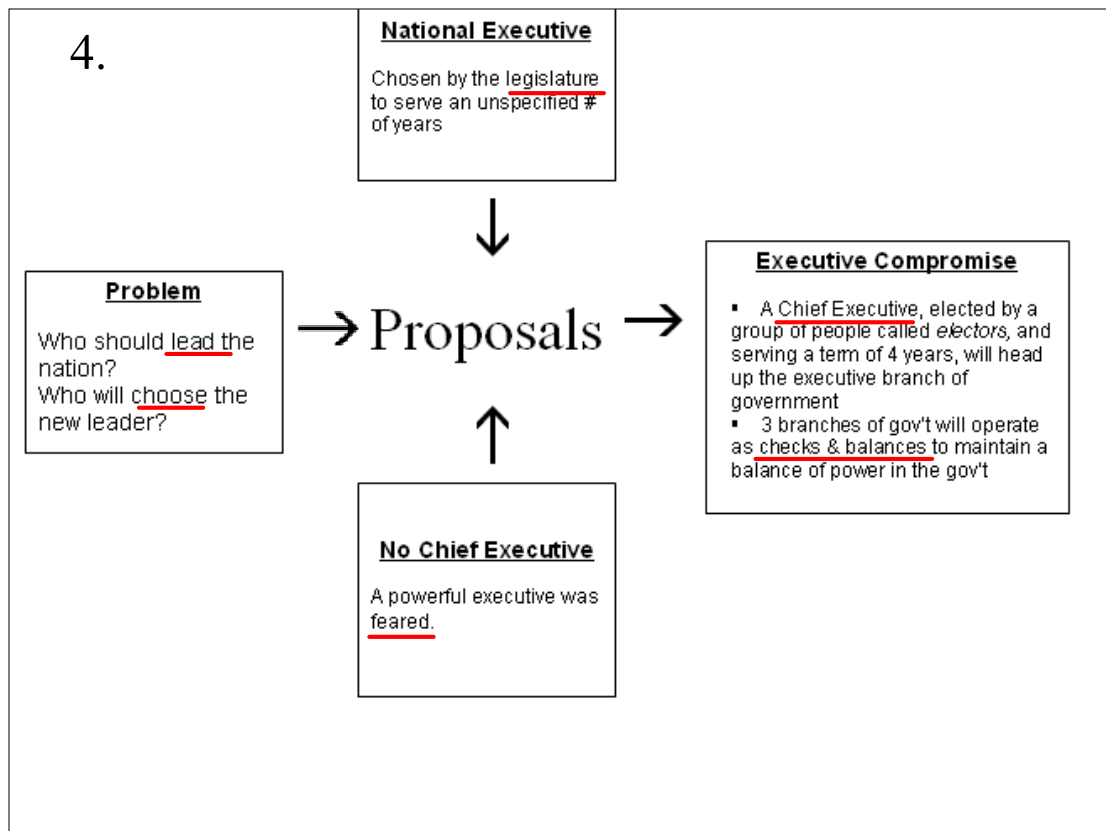
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Government Structure Under the Constitution: Checks and Balances and the Separation of Powers

Federal and State Powers:

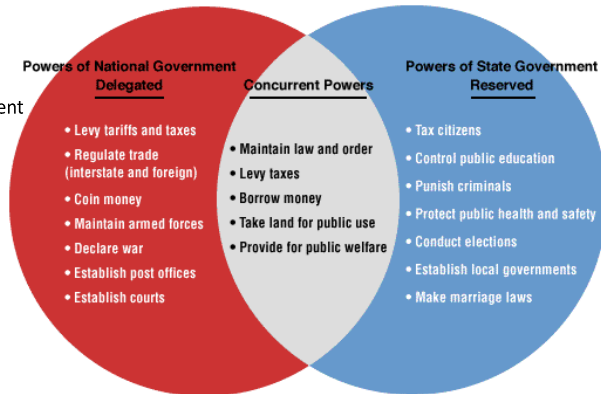
-**Federal Government:** power is shared among state and national authorities

-**Reserved Powers:** powers reserved for the states

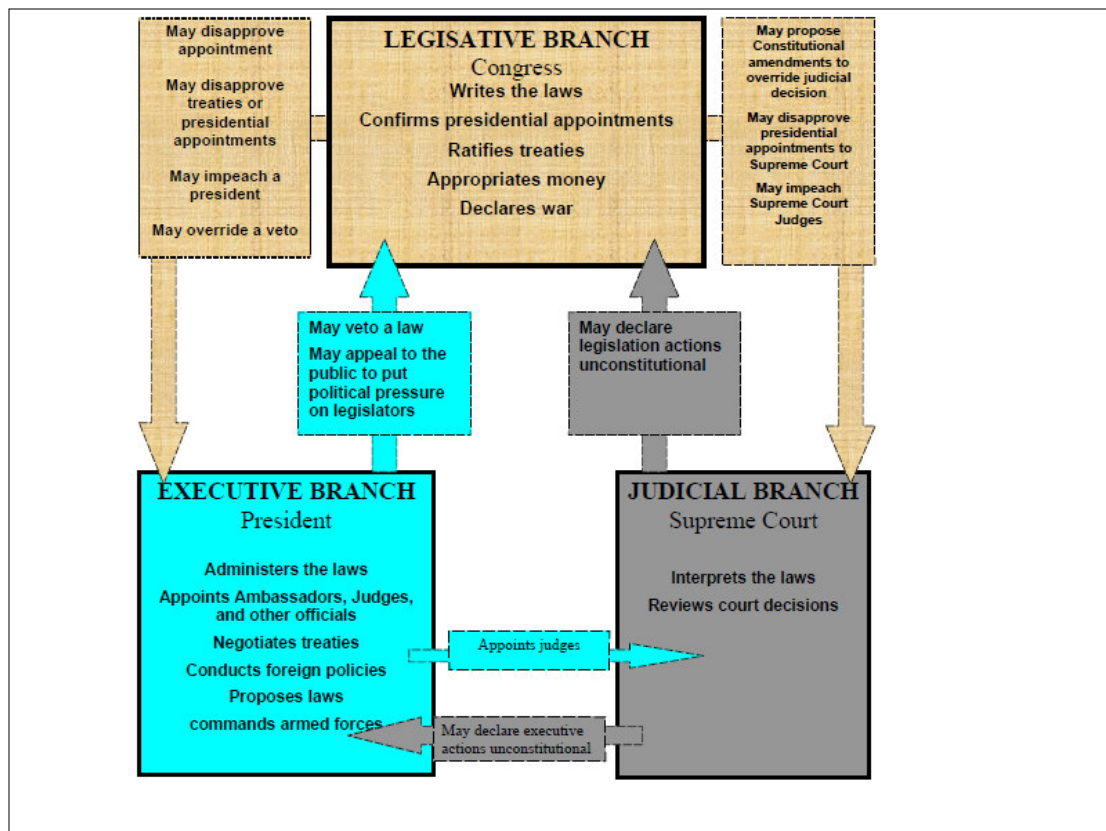
-**Delegated Powers:** delegated to the federal government

-**Concurrent Powers:** powers the federal and state governments hold at the same time (concurrently)

Federal System



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Sep 29-1:12 PM

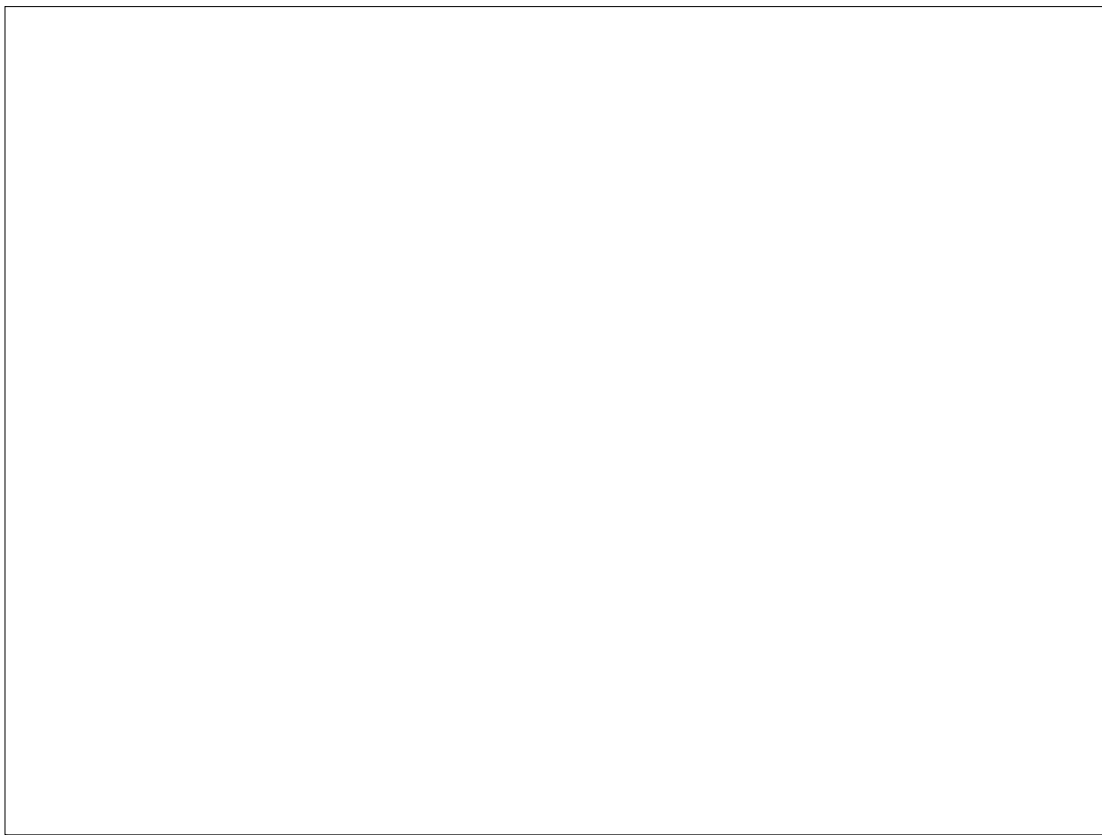
Articles of Confederation	Constitution of the United States
States had most of the power	States had some power but most of the power was given to the national government
No executive order to carry out the laws of Congress	A president heads the executive branch of the government
No national court system	Both national and state courts
9 out of 13 states have to approve a law before it goes into effect	Laws may be passed by a majority vote of both houses of Congress
Congress has no power to tax	Congress given the power to tax
Each state could coin its own money- no national currency	Only the national government has the power to coin money

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Sep 23-7:58 PM



Sep 25-7:56 PM